SUPPLEMENT TO THE

South-Carolina GAZETTE.

[NUMB. 1777.] MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1769.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

SAVANNAH, (*in Georgia*) SEPTEMBER 20.

At a Meeting of the Merchants, September 16th, at the house of Mr. Alexander Creighton in Savannah.

IT was agreed, That the late Acts of Parliament, so fully and unanimously remonstrated against by the Northern Colonies, were in themselves unconstitutional, and the mode of taxation entirely inconsistent with the abilities of the people.

At a time when we have great reason to believe that healing measures, and a redress of grievances, will be effectually pursued at the next meeting of Parliament, we think it unnecessary to enumerate the whole, further than that, in general, and as far as we yet know, we approve of, and agree in sentiments with the other provinces.

It was agreed, respecting this province in particular, that the mode of payment of such duties is a great and additional grievance. The Sterling current money of this province, which was by an Act of Assembly assented to by his Majesty, and declared equal in value to the Sterling money of Great-Britain, and a lawful tender in all payments, being refused in payment of such duties, tends greatly to depreciate its value; a circumstance greatly affecting every person any wise interested in this province; after having *WISELY* excluded us the benefit of the Spanish trade, the only channel through which specie could possibly be procured, and then, by subsequent acts, imposing duties on us, payable in *Gold and Silver*, shews that they are entirely ignorant of our internal police, and know little of what is beneficial to the colonies, and thereby prevent our having it even in our power to give a regular and constitutional aid to the mother country, if such was demanded.

WE THEREFORE RESOLVE, That any person or persons whatsoever, importing any of the articles subject to such duties, after having it in their power to prevent it, ought not only to be treated with the *utmost contempt*, but deemed *enemies* to their country, it being a circumstance that would need only to be mentioned to any person inspired with the least sense of liberty, that it may be detested and abhorred.

At a Meeting of a Number of the Inhabitants of this Province, on Tuesday the 19th instant,

The Hon. JONATHAN BRYAN, Esq; in the Chair.

THE Committee appointed to prepare Resolutions at this alarming crisis, by the imposition of several Acts of the British Parliament, presented the following, which were agreed to, and ordered to be published in the next Gazette.

We, inhabitants of the province of Georgia, finding ourselves (together with the whole continent of America) reduced to the greatest distress, and most abject condition, by the operation of several Acts of the British Legislature, by means whereof our property is arbitrarily and unjustly wrested from us, contrary to the true spirit of our happy constitution, and the repeatedly confirmed birthright of every Briton; under all these oppressions, finding that the most dutiful and loyal petitions from the colonies for redress of those grievances have not answered the salutary purpose we had a right to expect, and being destitute of all hope of relief from our multiplied and increasing distresses, but by our industry, frugality, œconomy, we are firmly resolved never to be in the least accessary to the loss of any privilege we are intitled unto, THEREFORE we whose names are hereunto subscribed do solemnly agree and promise, to and with each other, that, until the said acts are repealed, we will most faithfully abide by, adhere to, and fulfil the following RESOLUTIONS.

I. That we will encourage and promote American manufactures in general, and of this province in particular.

II. That as the raising of sheep for the benefit of wool will be of the utmost utility, we do therefore engage not to kill or sell any lambs that shall be yeaned before the first day of May in every year to any butcher or other person whom we may have reason to suspect intends to kill the same.

III. That we will promote the raising of cotton and flax, and encourage spinning and weaving.

IV. That we will, upon no pretence whatsoever, either upon our own account or on commission, import into this province any of the manufacturers of Great-Britain, or European or East-India goods, other than may have been shipped in consequence of former orders, except only negro cloth not exceeding 12s. 4d. per yard, osnabrugs, canvas, cordage, drugs and family medicines, plantation and workmens tools, nails, iron, and hard ware of all sorts, paper not exceeding 10s. per ream, fire arms, gunpowder, shot, lead, flints, salt, saltpetre, coals, printed books and pamphlets, white and striped flannels not exceeding 12s. 6d. per yard, blankets, coarse woollen cloths not exceeding 9s. per yard, white linen not exceeding 12s. 8d. per yard, woollen and thread hose not exceeding 24s. per dozen, striped cottons not exceeding 12s. 4d. per yard, checks not exceeding 12s. 3d. per yard, felt hats not exceeding 48s. per dozen, bolting cloths, mill and grindstones, cotton and wool cards and card wire, osnabrug and other threads not exceeding 8s. per lb. shoes not exceeding 43s. per dozen; as also the following goods necessary for the Indian trade, viz. strouds, vermillion, beads, looking-glasses, and paint: And, exclusive of these articles, we do solemnly promise and declare, that we will immediately countermand all orders to our correspondents in Great-Britain for shipping any goods, wares, and merchandize, other than herein before excepted, and will sell and dispose of the goods we now or hereafter may have at the same rates and prices as heretofore.

V. That we will neither purchase or give any mourning at funerals.

VI. That, from and after the first day of June 1770, we will not import, buy, or sell, any negroes that shall be brought into this province from Africa, nor, after the first day of January next, any negroes from the West-Indies, or any other place, excepting from Africa aforesaid; and if any goods or negroes be sent to us, contrary to our agreement in this subscription, such goods shall be reshipped or stored, and such negroes reshipped from this province, and not by any means offered for sale therein.

VII. That we will not import on our own account, or on commission, or purchase from any masters of vessels, transient persons, or non-subscribers, any wines, from and after the first day of March next.

VIII. That we will not purchase any negroes imported, or any goods, wares, or merchandize, from any resident of this province, or transient person, that shall refuse or neglect to sign this agreement within five weeks from the date hereof, excepting it shall appear he has been unavoidably prevented from so doing: And every person signing, and not strictly adhering to the same, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and also every non-subscriber, shall be looked upon as no friend to his country.

SEPTEMBER 27.

The Rev. Mr. Whitefield is expected here in the winter from England.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE, *September* 4, 1769.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS I have full evidence, that Henry Hulton, Charles Paxton, William Burch, and John Robinson, Esquires, have frequently and lately treated the characters of all true North-Americans, in a manner that is not to be endured, by *privately* and *publickly* representing them as *traitors* and *rebels*, and in a general combination to revolt from Great-Britain. And whereas the said Henry, Charles, William, and John, without the least provocation or colour, have represented me by name, as inimical to the rights of the crown, and disaffected to his Majesty, to whom I annually swear, and am determined, at all events, to bear true and faithful allegiance; for all which general, as well as personal abuse and insult, satisfaction has been personally demanded, due warning given, but no sufficient answer obtained. THESE are therefore humbly to desire the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his principal Secretaries of State, prticularly my Lord of Hillsborough, the Board of Trade, and all others, whom it may concern, or who may condescend to read this, to pay no kind of regard to any of the abusive misrepresentations of me or my country, that may be transmitted by the said Henry, Charles, William, and John, or their confederates, for they are no more worthy of credit, than those of Sir Francis Bernard, of Nettleham, Bart. or any of his *cabal*; which cabal may be well known from the papers in the House of Commons, and at every great office in England.

JAMES OTIS.

Messrs. EDES and GILL,

Please to insert the inclosed copy of a letter to me, from the Collector, with the Observations, and you will oblige your friend,

JAMES OTIS.

"SIR,

WHEN you first informed me of your dissatisfaction at an expression, wherein your name happens to be mentioned in an *official* report from me, *as collector* of this port to the *Board of Customs*, I then declared to you, that I had no intention or design by that expression to cast any personal reflection or censure upon you, which declaration as above I now confirm under my hand, and to which I shall add, that so far from intending any harm to you by that mention of your name, I shall be sorry if any detriment should happen to you by that means.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

JOS. HARRISON."

Boston, Aug. 11, 1769.

Mr. Harrison is too contemptible in my opinion, to take any further notice of at present, than to declare, that I think him if not a very wicked, yet a very weak old man. To charge a person by name as inimical to the crown, and then give it under hand that no reflection was meant, is either lying, or a mark of superannuation. As to official reports, my charge against Mr. Harrison was not confined to them: Had it been, he has no right to use my name in his official reports, unless I obstruct him in his office, which he knows I never did.------The Commissioners too are far gone in the doctrine of *official reports*. And it seems to be a current opinion among them, that the most infamous slander imaginable, handed into their board, and sworn to, no matter by whom, nor before what justice, is sufficient to support a memorial to the Treasury or Parliament. It is strange, considering the frequent conferences and communications between those able lawyers, Gov. Hutchinson, Judge Auchmuty, the Attorney-General, Joseph Philanthrop, and the Commissioners, these have not learnt law enough to know they have no right to scandalize their neighbours.---'Tis strange, that Mr. Robinson, even in his Welch clerkship, could not find out that if he "*officially*" or in any other way misrepresents me, I have a natural right, if I can get no other satisfaction, to break his head. None but such superlative blockheads as H. Hulton, C. Paxton, W. Burch, and J. Robinson, could think gentlemen amenable to them, unless they hold under them.

JAMES OTIS.

To the PRINTERS.

Please to insert the following Extracts, which I have been furnished with from England, before I certainly knew the Originals *existed, and you will oblige your Friend,*

JAMES OTIS.

CHARLES PAXTON, of Boston, New-England, testifieth and saith, that BENJAMIN BARONS, Esq; Collector of his Majesty's Customs for the port of Boston, in order to carry on the designs complained of, entered into a *confederacy* with the following persons, viz. Mr. Benjamin Hallowell, senior, who, for some years past, hath publicly professed himself an enemy to the Court of Vice-Admiralty in this province, and hath declared the same to be a *nuisance!* and ought to be laid *aside!* or *words to that purpose!* And *James Otis, junior, Esq;* who resigned his *commission* of *Advocate-General!* and immediately thereupon appeared *Advocate* for the meeting hereafter to be *mentioned!* and sundry other persons, who are *supposed* to have been concerned in carrying on an illicit trade! "The deponent *exhibits* the *advertisement* hereunto annexed, which *he produced* to be signed by the principal Merchants of *Boston*, although before this meeting they were at great variance, as not to speak to one another." "*This deponent has been chiefly enabled to make the many journeys he has done, by means of the sums which were allowed him for his expences in procuring private intelligence; which private intelligence had been so secretly carried on, that it hath not hitherto been penetrated into.*" "This deponent saith, that he hath heard the said *James Otis*, junior, one of Mr. *Barons*'s confederates, as before mentioned, talk with great disrespect of, and threats against the *GOVERNMENT!*" "That soon after *this*, he and Mr. Barons became very intimate, though before that, they were not upon speaking terms; and that after the *intimacy* between them, Mr. *Barons*, and Mr. *Otis*, while the affair *of the Merchants* was pending, as before mentioned, he heard Mr. *Otis* speak disrespectfully and threateningly of the Governor, *as he understood*, and further refers to what he has before deposed."

P. S. The principal parts of these extracts were signed and sworn to by said *Charles Paxton*, the deponent, 28th of February, 1761, before the Hon. Chambers Russell, Esq; deceased, and the said Charles, can tell, if he pleases, before whom he swore to the rest, and I believe I can, and when I think fit, I will.

J. OTIS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. OTIS to his Council.

Gentlemen,

BESIDES the action of defamation against Sir Francis Bernard, of Nettleham, Bart. I had it in contemplation to pursue the same method against *Hulton, Paxton, Burch*, and *Robinson*, for the many unprovoked and unparrallelled falsehoods they have uttered, written and published of me; but on more mature deliberation desire that no steps towards a process of that kind may be taken, at least for the present. 1. For that I ever had a general aversion to actions of this kind. Every man's character is good or bad: If good, such action will not make it better: If bad, no such action can mend it. 2. On a more careful perusal of the papers and publications in my power, and duly considering the characters of the above Five, I cannot, in my conscience, think either their tongues or their pens any slander. 3. On the contrary, I have ever had the pleasure to find, that, in full proportion to the malice and detraction of those, and the rest of the *Cabal*, my reputation has been more firmly established in the opinion of those with whom I wish to stand well at home and abroad. 4. Should I recover ever so high damages at law, I know of nothing to restrain them from paying them out of the public chest, which money extorted as it is, I desire not to touch. 5. It is absolutely impossible that I should take a penny from a man in this way, after an acknowledgment of his error. The *Cabal* therefore are at liberty, if they please, to remonstrate, memorial and lease-make against me for ever: And as I can devise no other chastisement for their impudence, nor get any other satisfaction for their insolence, than what an action of defamation will give me, I shall rest as easy as possible.

Yours, JAMES OTIS.

A Cronopolitico Quere, for the Solution of the Cabal.

HOW long might some half a dozen, or half a score, pitiful Pensioners on *Edinburgh* or *Dublin*, rationally expect to live, after a full detection that they were, without the least colour of truth, continually writing to London, that Scotland and Ireland were not only on the point of a general Revolt, but in actual *Rebellion?*

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 7.

Early on Tuesday evening last, a difference arose at the British coffee-house in this town, between James Otis, Esq; and John Robinson, Esq; the latter demanding satisfaction for certain expressions in a publication signed by Mr. Otis, in the Boston Gazette of Monday last.---After a proposal on the part of Mr. Otis, to decide this controversy *by themselves* in a *separate* room, which was consented to by Mr. Robinson, very unexpectedly to Mr. Otis, and while he was rising, Mr. Robinson, in the presence of the public company in the coffee-room, attempted to pull him by the nose; and failing in the attempt, he immediately struck at him with his cane, against which Mr. Otis defended himself, and returned the compliment. A close engagement then ensued, and Mr. Otis having disarmed his antagonist, several persons in the room fell upon Mr. Otis, some of whom held him, while others struck him with cutlasses, canes, and other weapons, and the general cry was, *Kill him! Kill him!*---A young gentleman, Mr. John Gridley, passing by the room, and seeing Mr. Otis treated in so ungentleman-like and barbarous a manner, and without a friend near him, pressed in, and endeavouring to interpose, was also attacked in the manner Mr. Otis was, by as many as could come near him, and after a resolute and manly defence of himself, was at length overpowered, as Mr. Otis had been, by numbers. By this time several others had got into the room, whereupon Mr. Robinson, and those who were with him, retired through the back door of the coffee-house. Mr. Otis and Mr. Gridley were carried off much wounded, and it is thought, had not the people come in to their assistance, the consequence of this *ungenerous* assault would have been fatal. The company in the room, when Mr. Otis was first attacked, consisted chiefly of the officers of the army and revenue, and it is allowed, without contradiction, that both Mr. Otis and Mr. Gridley acquitted themselves with a spirit and resolution becoming gentlemen, and men of honour.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FROM a regard to *truth*, and to the *character* of a *true soldier*, whose *honour*, is ever *justly dearer* to him than *life*: It is with pleasure I take this first opportunity, *voluntarily* and *freely* to DECLARE, in the most *open* and *unreserved* as well as *public manner*, that in the *premeditated, cowardly* and *villainous* attempt of *John Robinson, Commissioner*, and his *confederates*, last week, to *assassinate* me, I have not the least reason to *think*, or even *suspect*, that any *officer* or *officers*, either of the *army* or *navy*, were *directly* or *indirectly* concerned in so *foul a deed* except a *well known petty commander* of an armed *sloop*, of about four *swivels*, who if fame for once tells truth, swore last year that this whole *continent* was in open *Rebellion*.

JAMES OTIS.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 11.

Early on Friday morning last came on here a violent gale of wind at N. E. accompanied with heavy rain, which continued without intermission till past eight o'clock at night, during which time, we hear, the floods were more suddenly raised in many parts of the country, than ever was remembered; and great devastation made: The Indian corn, which looked fine and promising in general, is almost universally laid flat, and much of it destroyed; the greater part of the apples are untimely blown down, and many trees broke and torn up by the roots: Several shallops and boats have been drove ashore on Staten island, and other places, and we fear there has been much damage done along the coast.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 14.

On Thursday night last we had a violent gale of wind from the North-east quarter, attended with rain, which continued all the next day without intermission, the wind increasing till it became a mere hurricane, which did considerable damage to several houses, in and about the neighbourhood of this city; providentially the wind shifted more Northerly before the heighth of the gale, by which the shipping in our harbour received very little damage; but the devastation in many parts of the country, has been very great; occasioned by the sudden rising of the waters, which were higher than has ever been remembered; two mills were carried away by the torrent, and almost all the mill-dams are entirely destroyed; numbers of trees were torn up by the roots, and the Indian corn and Buckwheat all laid flat, and a great deal spoiled; great damage is likewise done to the orchards; and the public roads were so overflown and damaged in many places, and several bridges demolished, that it was with great difficulty travellers could proceed on their journies. [*By papers of subsequent dates, it appears that many vessels have been driven ashore, dismasted, or otherwise damaged in Delaware Bay, and all along the Northern coasts.*]

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 14.

Monday last his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Baronet, departed this life in Fort-George, after 16 days illness, and in the fifty-fifth year of his age.---We never had a governor whose death was more *deeply* and *deservedly* lamented.

He took the command in November 1765 (a month never to be forgotten, for the storms and tumults excited by the publick stamp-act) and has conducted himself, in an administration *uncommonly perplexed* by the public contests between the mother country and America, with such a degree of wisdom and temper, as to gain the approbation of his Sovereign, and the esteem of the

people committed to his care.---Marks of diſtreſſing affliction appear in every countenance; for we had hopes of his continuing at the helm, till the dark clouds, that have ſo long impended, were totally diſpelled.------

He ſupported his government with *dignity* and *ſplendor*; and having as juſt a ſenſe of the liberty of the ſubject, as of the prerogative of the crown, his adminiſtration cannot be impeached by a ſingle act of oppreſſion on the one hand, or infidelity on the other.---Juſt, fair, clement, and generous to all; and affectionately concerned for the colony, he ſeized every opportunity to promote its proſperity: And, if in any inſtance obſtructed by the *malignity of the times*, no member of the community was more ready than he, to deviſe and execute meaſures for gratifying the *public wiſh*, and advancing the *common weal*.

Temperate, polite, and condeſcending, he was eaſy and acceſſible to the meaneſt; and being indefatigable in buſineſs, he paſſed through the various and arduous duties of his ſtation, with a celerity and vigilance, activity and perſeverance, deſerving the higheſt applauſe.

Inheriting an unuſual ſhare of affluence from his anceſtors, his education was *liberal*, and ſo were his principles.---He countenanced merit, regardleſs of all narrow, party diſtinctions, whether of a civil or religious nature; and was thereby eminently qualified to govern a colony, conſiſting of proteſtants of various denominations.---He has attended divine worſhip at moſt of our churches, and in no part of his conduct diſcovered an illiberal partiality to *any* ſect, or that contempt of *all*, ſo often the foible of men in elevated ſtations.

But this is not a time to draw the character of our late worthy governor at *full length*; we mean only to ſuggeſt a hint to thoſe at a diſtance, in juſtification of our ſenſe of the loſs, which this colony has ſuſtained, by a calamity *doubly ſevere*, from the peculiar ſtate and complexion of our public affairs.---No period will efface the favourable impreſſions he has left upon our minds, and every future governor will deſerve commendation, in proportion as he poſſeſſes the abilities, and imitates the example of Sir Henry Moore.

The governor's remains were interred the evening of the next day, in the chancel of Trinity church. The corpſe was preceded by the 16th regiment, the charity ſchool boys, and then by the clergy of *all perſuaſions*.---His Majeſty's council ſupported the pall.---His Excellency General Gage, and Lord Drummond, followed among the mourning relations; and in the ſuite were the phyſicians, the judges, the mayor, magiſtrates, and whole corporation, the members of the general aſſembly, the field officers, the captains of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, and the general's ſtaff; the commiſſioners for ſettling the line of partition, between this and the colony of New-Jerſey, the ſurveyor-general and officers of the cuſtoms, the attorney-general and gentlemen of the law, the faculty of King's college, and the principal inhabitants of the city.---The artillery brought up the rear.---From the moment he expired, all the colours in the harbour were half-hoiſted---all the bells tolled a great part of the day.---Minute guns were fired, during the proceſſion from the fort to the church, which was illuminated.---The military honours were paid with a ſtriking ſolemnity; and every mark of reſpect ſhewn, which the rank and ſtation of the deceaſed required, and which became an afflicted, grateful, and affectionate people.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 21.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 18, 1769.

"There ſeems to be a general ſtagnation of politics at preſent. Mr. Wilkes ſlumbers and ſleeps, but it is reported, that his dreams are very ominous to ſome in power. The next ſeſſion of parliament is expected to produce a total change in the miniſtry, when they ſay, the Marquis of Rockingham and his party will come into place. Strange as you may think it, yet Mr. G. Grenville, the famous projector of American grievances, is now vigorous in his oppoſition to the court, and declares aloud againſt the expediency and legality of the acts. Dr. Franklin is the beſt friend America ever had. With a noble freedom of ſpirit, he utters his ſentiments upon all proper occaſions."

Extract of a letter from London, July 24.

"We duly note what you ſay on your merchants reſolutions; we think they are good, and hope you will ſtrictly keep to them, till all the late acts for raiſing a revenue in America are repealed.---The miniſtry amuſe us with a promiſe of that being the firſt buſineſs next ſeſſions; ſhall heartily rejoice at ſo happy an event, and lend every aid in our power to accompliſh it."

Extract of a letter from London, July 25.

"There is no particular news, except that it is now a pretty general opinion, that the Duke of Grafton, and his party, will be routed next ſeſſions. G. Grenville is now alſo as warm in favour of America, as he was formerly againſt it."

Extract of a letter from London, July 26.

"Your trade now will ſoon be opened, as the acts will be repealed when the parliament meets again; and the report of today is, that Lord Hillſborough goes out, and Lord Dartmouth will be in his room."

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, JULY 20.

THE common council of Farringdon Without attended the court of aldermen, to know why Mr. Wilkes had not yet had any notice ſent him reſpecting the aldermanſhip of their ward; but no anſwer was given.

JULY 21.

The favourable reſolutions, ſaid to be now adopted with regard to the colonies, are wholly attributed to the advice of a noble Lord; the utility of which is ſaid to be acknowledged by his brother-in-law, who formerly was of a very different opinion.

JULY 22.

We hear, that yeſterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Bute arrived in town from his travels abroad.

JULY 24.

The laſt letters from Paris mention, that large bodies of the French troops had lately been ordered down to the ſea coaſts.

The friends of America ſecretly rejoice at the ill ſucceſs we have met with in the Eaſt-Indies, as the ſureſt and only way of deciding our differences and recovering our trade with America.

JULY 25.

We are told from Rome, that the young Chevalier, commonly called Prince Edward, was preſented to the Pope under the name of Baron d'Erford, a title anciently borne by the ſons of the Kings of Scotland.------QUERY: *From this ſudden re-appariton of the ſaid adventurer in public, whether his Holineſs, in conjunction with the ſeveral branches of the houſe of Bourbon, and perhaps alſo ſome other friends on this ſide of the water, have not ſome new game in hand, which will ſpeedily be played off?*

A letter from Hamburgh mentions, that ſome politicians there conjecture (on good foundation as they imagine) that the French are preparing to ſtrike a maſter-blow on the continent which will aſtoniſh all Europe.

On Saturday ſeveral of the nobility waited on the Earl of Bute, at his houſe in South-Audley-ſtreet, to compliment him on his arrival in town.

On Friday laſt an expreſs was ſent to the Counteſs of Bute, at Luton in Bedfordſhire, with an account of his Lordſhip's ſafe arrival in London; and on Saturday her Ladyſhip arrived in town in perfect health.

Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, a certain Nobleman, lately arrived from abroad, paid a viſit at C------n Houſe.

It is ſaid that Lord B--e's being ſent for in ſuch haſte, is on account of the preſent critical ſituation of ſome of his friends, and particularly of a late P--------r.

It is remarkable, that the return of a noble Peer from abroad, was made with ſo much privacy, that not the leaſt account has arrived from any town, either in this or in foreign kingdoms, of his paſſage through ſuch places. Many, however, aſſert, that he has actually been arrived here theſe two months: While ſome, perhaps more ſceptical, doubt whether he has ever been abroad at all.

It has been remarked, that if this nation had taken more care to preſerve the American trade, and had been at leſs expence to ſupport that of the Eaſt-Indies, it would have been infinitely better for the community: And that it is much to be feared, that if meaſures are not very ſpeedily purſued to recover the former, it will be irretrievably loſt.

JULY 27.

We can aſſure our readers, upon the beſt grounds, that all the reports of the Earl of C--th-m having declared, in a certain high place, that he approves, and will ſupport, the meaſures of the preſent Adminiſtration, are totally deſtitute of truth, and propagated in order to miſlead the public, by an artifice equally mean, and unavailing; nothing being more certain, than that the above noble Earl has the juſteſt ſenſe of the fatal miſchiefs in which the errors of adminiſtration have involved both King and People; and that this noble Peer truly reverences and loves the whole frame of our wiſe conſtitution, whereof the tranſcendent and ſacred right to free and independent elections, is the only ſure baſis.

Yeſterday the Earl of Bute attended the levee at St. James's, and was complimented by the nobility, &c. on his arrival in England. It is ſaid his Lordſhip will ſoon ſet out for Scotland.

The ſame day the ſecond ſon of the Earl of Bute was introduced to his Majeſty at St. James's.

Yeſterday morning the Right Hon. Lord and Lady Shelburne, the Hon. Col. Barré, and Mr. Alderman Townſend, ſet out from Bow-wood, the ſeat of the Earl of Shelburne, on a viſit to Mr. Alderman Beckford, at Fonthill, in Wiltſhire.

It is ſaid the Miniſtry are the more confident in perſevering in their preſent mode of adminiſtration, becauſe the arrival of a certain Earl from abroad, has thrown ſuch an additional weight in their favour; and, it is ſaid, he entirely approves of every ſtep they have taken.

A great perſonage expreſſed himſelf the other day to this effect: "That every thing, relative to the colonies, would be ſettled to their ſatisfaction."

Notwithſtanding all the American petitions were rejected by an auguſt aſſembly, on the 23d of March laſt, yet the Americans intend to follow the example of Middleſex, London, &c. and lay their grievances at the foot of the throne.

It is ſaid, by thoſe who pretend to know the ſecrets of the Miniſtry, that if the lenient meaſures intended to be taken at preſent, ſhall not have the deſired effect, in compoſing all differences with the Americans, and quieting the turbulent ſpirit that ſeems to prevail there, an additional number of frigates and land forces will be ſent thither early in the ſpring, to reduce them to proper conformity by coercive means.

By the lateſt accounts from the Philippine iſlands, it appears that the Spaniards have actually forty ſhips of the line there.

And by letters received from the Havannah, we hear that the Spaniards have ſixteen ſhips of the line there, beſides 14,000 land forces.

Extract of a Letter from Exeter, July 23.

"The reception the D--e of B------d met here, exceeded every thing of the kind ever known. The people being apprehenſive his G----e's buſineſs here was to procure an addreſs from the Grand Jury, &c. they would not ſuffer him to go along the ſtreet to the Guildhall without his firſt giving them ſatisfaction upon that matter. A gentleman was deputed to aſk his G----e the queſtion perſonally, and not to receive an anſwer from any body but himſelf; which he gave, amidſt the great concourſe of people, declaring that he did not know of the Aſſizes, nor had any ſuch intention. But this did not fully ſatisfy the populace, who followed him to every place in this city both public and private, declaring their utter diſapprobation of ſending up lies to the T------e. The cry was, *a Petition to redreſs, and not Addreſs, to add to our preſent Grievances.*------His G------e ſat out this morning for the Southams."

JULY 28.

The Earl of Bute has been abſent from England about a twelvemonth, having left this kingdom about a fortnight before the arrival of the King of Denmark, who came to St James's palace on the 11th of Auguſt, 1768.

The following toaſt is drank in all polite companies: "The unkennelling the Fox.

JULY 29.

In order to appeaſe the minds of the people, and effectually to reconcile all parties, both at home and abroad, it is now whiſpered, that Lord Bute will be appointed firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and the Duke of Grafton retire with a penſion.

It is alſo ſaid, that Sir Fletcher Norton will be appointed Lord High Chancellor.

A motion was lately made in a private aſſembly, for entirely ſubmitting the formation of a new miniſtry to the Earl of Chatham; but this motion was directly over-ruled by two great officers.

The rough treatment a certain noble D--e lately received in a place of worſhip, we hear, has determined him not be ſo pious for the future.

JULY 31.

It is reported, that when a certain Nobleman, lately arrived from his travels, went to pay his duty to a certain great perſonage, the latter caught him in his arms as he was dropping on his knees, and aſſured his Lordſhip (or to that effect) that he rejoiced to ſee him, and that he was as dear to him as ever.

AUGUST 1.

Some letters from Turin mention the death of Dr. Smollet, the ingenious Biographer and Hiſtorian, which happened at Maſſa Carrara the beginning of laſt month.

Letters from Berlin import, that the return of couriers had of late been obſerved to be very frequent between that city and Peterſburgh; by which it was conjectured ſome affair of importance is in agitation between the two courts.

It was currently reported this morning, that Lord Lyttleton will ſoon occupy an important office in adminiſtration.

There is no proſpect at preſent of a reconciliation with the contending parties, though many overtures have been made to the outs, which, on account of their particular reſtriction on a late county election, have been all rejected.

This morning ſeveral gentlemen, agents for the colonies, attended the levee of Lord Hillſborough, Secretary of State for America, on affairs of importance.

We hear that a perſon of diſtinction, who commanded a regiment in the Pretender's ſervice in 1745, and lately had a regiment in the French King's ſervice, and ranked as Major General, has reſigned both, and is lately arrived in Scotland, his native country, and makes it his boaſt that he has got his pardon.

By the compendious view of the Britiſh ſhips and ſeamen employed in the trade between Great-Britain and her colonies on the continent of America, of the value of goods exported from Great-Britain to theſe colonies, and of their produce exported to Great-Britain and elſewhere, the account ſtands thus:

Number of Ships employed	1078
Seamen	18910
Exports from Great-Britain	3,170,900
Exports from the Colonies	1,924,606

AUGUST 3.

Yeſterday there was a very grand board of trade for the American department, at which the Earl of Hillſborough preſided; when Thomas Deſbriſay, Eſq; was ſworn in before the board, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary to the iſland of St. John's; as was alſo ------ Manſell, Eſq; Attorney-General to the ſaid iſland, and both received their commiſſions accordingly; and in a few days will embark for America.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Walter Patterſon, Eſq; to be Captain General and Governor in chief in and over his Majeſty's iſland of St. John, and the territories dependant thereon, in America.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to appoint Elias Durnford, Eſq; to be Lieutenant-Governor of his Majeſty's province of Weſt-Florida in America, in the room of Montfort Brown, Eſq.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to appoint James Purcell, Eſq; to be Lieutenant-Governor of the iſland of Tortola, and of his Majeſty's Carribbee iſland, extending from the windward of the Anegada to the windward of St. John de Porto Rico, commonly called the Virgin iſlands, in America.

It is reported, that the prime Miniſter at the court of Liſbon, by the ſpirited remonſtrances from home, has been obliged to drop his monopoliſing ſcheme for raiſing the price of Port Wines upon our merchants and factors; and many other commercial advantages are ſoon expected to be obtained.

Yeſterday the Earl and Counteſs of Bute were at the Court at St. James's.

A morning paper ſays, that a certain great perſon diſapproves of all the miniſterial ſteps, relative to a certain election, taken during his reſidence abroad, and has made ſome advances to a great Patriot, which have been rejected with that noble indignation peculiar to him.

AUGUST 5.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated July 17.

"The King, deſirous of putting his marine on a better footing than it hath hitherto been, hath taken into his ſervice a great number of ſhipwrights, who work without intermiſſion in the different dockyards of the kingdom, in the conſtruction of ſhips, frigates, &c."

It is confidently reported, that the Spaniards have at Ferrol, not leſs than thirty-four ſhips of the line, ready to ſail at a fortnight's notice.

It is now currently reported, that the Marquis of Rockingham will ſpeedily be appointed to a conſiderable poſt in the adminiſtration.

It was this morning confidently reported, that Lord Chatham will ſoon be again in the adminiſtration, his Lordſhip's health being perfectly eſtabliſhed.

The ſubſtance of a late American remonſtrance, is couched in theſe terms: "If Great-Britain herſelf is virtually deprived of a legal repreſentation, America has nothing further to expect than being effectually miſrepreſented on all paſt complaints and petitions to the beſt of Sovereigns.

An evening paper ſays, that the public have already received ſome benefit from the late petition; as a late P--------r is ſaid to have laſt week paid into the Treaſury a ſum not leſs than one hundred thouſand pounds.

The ſeveral ſheets of the Surry petition will ſpeedily be brought to town, and, when joined together, preſented to his Majeſty. It is believed more than 1500 freeholders have already ſigned, though it has as yet never appeared in many parts of the county. The number that ſigned what is called the Surry addreſs, was exactly 335, half of whom, it is ſaid, were not freeholders.

Orders are ſent to Ireland for all the fortifications in that kingdom to be repaired, and put in a ſtate of defence, which is to be done under the inſpection of able engineers.

A certain Nobleman, on his return from a late country excurſion, ordered his attendants to keep at the diſtance of a mile from his carriage, leſt their liveries being known, he ſhould be inſulted.

Extract of a letter from Buckingham, dated Auguſt 1.

"On Saturday the Earl and Counteſs of Chatham arrived at Stowe, and on Sunday came the Right Hon. Mr. Grenville, and his Lady. In a few days they will go over to Wotton together. This whole family is happily re-united, at this critical moment, on the firm baſis of private affection, and public good. It is certain that they will warmly concur, and perſevere in endeavouring to vindicate the fundamental rights of the people to free elections."

AUGUST 10.

Extract of a letter from Baſtia, dated July 4.

"The French miniſtry ſeem to apply all their care to augment agriculture and commerce in this iſland. There are already arrived at Corte ſeveral merchants and traders, which has conſiderably raiſed the rent of ſhops and warehouſes. The miniſtry alſo earneſtly endeavour at the advancement of arts and ſciences, of which the Corſicans, by means of the troubles which have agitated their country for more than forty years, have almoſt loſt all the traces."

The Earl of Chatham is expected in town to-morrow, to aſſiſt at the grand council then to be held at St. James's.

On Thurſday laſt the Earl of Bute, and the Duke of Grafton, had a conference at the Earl's houſe in South Audley-ſtreet.

The Grenvillian congreſs ſtill continues to be frequently held, either at Stowe, or the other houſes of the members of it; and there ſeems a great unity of the two Earls with each other, and of both with the 'Squire. This gives great hopes and expectations to their friends, and to thoſe who wiſh a change of men and meaſures.

It is now ſaid that a rough draught of the whole expences of the laſt war will be ready for inſpection by November next.

It is ſaid that a military company of Noblemens children will ſoon be eſtabliſhed, of which the Prince of Wales will be appointed Colonel.

It is ſaid a petition is prepared in the county of Eſſex, ſupported by upwards of fifty gentlemen of great property in the county.

New Advertiſements.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Sloop Charles-Town, William Wheaten, *Maſter, from* New-York, *and to be ſold on* Champneys's *Wharf, by*
JOSEPH MARSHCHALK,
CHOICE New-York Rum; double Beer; Cyder in Barrels and Bottles; Bar Iron; Cheeſe, Onions, &c.
Said SLOOP to ſail for NEW-YORK again in ten Days: For Freight or Paſſage, apply as above.

To be Lett, or Sold,
(And entered upon immediately.)
A LOT, Stores and Wharf,
in *George-Town*, lately occupied by Meſſrs. GODFREY & GADSDEN, being in the beſt Situation for Trade: Alſo, Three other LOTS adjoining. Any Perſon inclinable to hire or purchaſe the ſame, may apply to CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN.

THE large and convenient HOUSE and STORES on the BAY, lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS GADSDEN, TO BE LETT. Enquire of
JAMES PARSONS, or
THOMAS SAVAGE.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY.